



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 8, 1928

BANS "YELLOW DOG" LIMITS WRITS
OLD TIMES RECALLED
IGNORANT EMPLOYERS
EQUITY CURB PROPOSED
WILL IT BE PARADISE?

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

In the Right Direction

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alhlon Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 83—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928

No. 19

✻ BANS "YELLOW DOG," LIMITS WRITS ✻

(I. L. N. S.).—The inquiry of the Senate Judiciary Committee into the abuses of injunctions by Federal judges during strikes has resulted in the drawing up of a bill that is hailed as a death blow at injunction tyranny and a new charter of freedom for labor.

The bill replaces the original Shipstead anti-injunction bill, which was found to be inadequate. The new bill was drafted by a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

The measure has been reported to the full committee, but no action has been taken. The full committee will not act on the report until next December.

Congress had no time to consider the measure at this session, but the bill will remain alive for action in December. It will furnish the basis for the fight to curb judges, which is one of labor's main objectives at present.

Labor's Rights Are Set Forth.

A feature of the new bill is a clear cut and ringing assertion of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively. This is in the form of a declaration of public policy, which begins the bill and which is as follows:

"In the interpretation of this act and in determining the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States, as such jurisdiction and authority are herein defined and limited, the public policy of the United States is hereby declared as follows:

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of government authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore it is necessary that he shall have full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other mutual aid or protection; therefore the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."

Contrary Policy Has No Standing.

The bill then provides that no contracts or promises contrary to the policy laid down shall be enforceable in court, and lists specific examples of the kind of contracts or promises meant.

Provision is also made to prohibit the Federal courts from issuing restraining orders to prevent any employe from becoming a member of a union or retaining union membership, aiding others engaged in labor disputes, holding peaceable meetings, giving publicity to the employes' side of the controversy, or causing to work either individually or in concert with fellow employes.

The bill then specifies conditions under which injunctions may be issued in labor disputes, the restrictions including a showing of unlawful acts actually committed and that substantial and irre-

parable injury will result to complainants unless an order is issued.

"Yellow Dog" Is Outlawed.

The measure outlaws enforcement of so-called "yellow dog" contracts, by which a workman, to obtain employment, promises he will not join a union or that he will leave it if already a member. Courts are forbidden to issue injunctions to uphold such contracts.

By forbidding the courts to enjoin the bill specifically protects men in their right to cease work singly or in concert, to collect and pay strike benefits, to avail themselves of legal advice, to give publicity to their grievances, and to assemble peaceably.

It grants the right of jury trial in all cases of indirect contempt, resulting from alleged violation of an injunction. Direct contempt may be punished by the court as at present.

It forbids courts to enjoin or prosecute strikers for conspiracy because they may act in concert.

It declares that officials of labor organizations may not be held responsible for unlawful acts committed by organization members unless they actually planned, concurred in or ratified such acts.

Limit Is Placed on Temporary Writs.

The bill also provides for immediate hearings on applications for injunction, provides that testimony must be taken in open court before a permanent stay is granted, and specifies that no temporary injunction be issued for longer than five days. An immediate appeal must be allowed to higher courts if asked by any party to the contrary.

Injunctions shall not issue unless upon testimony that actual unlawful acts have been committed, or that actual and irreparable damage to property is threatened, and that police are unable or unwilling to protect the property.

Employers who have failed to comply with mediation acts or other laws covering the dispute in question are specifically forbidden injunction relief.

Trial by Jury Must Be Given.

Taking up the possibility of citations for contempt of court based upon an alleged violation of an injunction, the bill provides that:

"In all cases where a person shall be charged with indirect criminal contempt for violation of a restraining order or injunction issued by a court of the United States (as herein defined) the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the contempt shall have been committed.

"Provided, that this requirement shall not be construed to apply to contempts committed in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to interfere with the administration of justice or to apply to the misbehavior, misconduct, or disobedience of any officer of the court in respect to the writs, orders or process of the court."

THE NEW INJUNCTION BILL.

Provisions of the re-written Shipstead anti-injunction bill seem calculated to restrain the impulses of many a corporation judge. That will be much different from restraining wage earners. The bill will not become a law until next December, if then—but it can be made into law then if everybody gets into harness and pulls.

OLD TIMES RECALLED.

Following announcement of the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen farm bill, Governor McMullen of Nebraska called for 100,000 farmers to march on the Republican National Convention at Kansas City and "demand their rights."

If the representatives of labor, instead of the governor of a great commonwealth, made this plea, the country would rock with denunciation of "such coercive threats."

Governor McMullen's plea recalls old days when the agitator was abroad. There is no pussyfooting in the challenge: "Farmers, arise as crusaders of old. Defend your families, property and freedom. Go to Kansas City on June 12. Do not ask your neighbors to go instead. Go yourself and meet your neighbors there."

"The time has come for action by the farmers themselves."

"Let 100,000 farmers confront that convention and as American freemen demand economic justice."

"Let 100,000 farmers march through the streets of the city that has grown into a great industrial center through the toil of men and women who have struggled against odds to wrest a bare existence from the soil."

"Form a living petition of 100,000 souls and demand your rights."

BERNARD A. ABRAMS DEAD.

Bernard A. Abrams, for years a general executive board member of the United Garment Workers' Union, died in New York City. He was one of the founders of this union and prior to its formation was active in the Knights of Labor. He traveled extensively, because of his duties, and he had a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the continent.

The funeral was attended by local trade unionists and officials of many national and international unions.

UNION TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, will be held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, June 25-29. The executive council will meet June 25 and the convention will be opened by the president, Mary C. Barker, at 10 A. M. the following day. The chief topics on the agenda of the convention are: Teacher contract system, teacher load, organization, merit system, company union, injunctions.

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IGNORANT EMPLOYERS.

Chester Rowell, in S. F. Chronicle.

There is a reflection of the innate conservatism of America in the bewilderment with which the report will be received that Europe regards the Socialist victory in Germany as a stunning blow to Communism and to bolshevik influence generally. Our ghost chasers lump Socialism, Communism, bolshevism and even mild liberalism all in one class of dangerous "reds." In the countries where these things are facts instead of bugaboos the Socialists are regarded as the chief bulwark against any possible advance of the tide of Communism.

The Communists think so, too. Against the Socialists of Europe and their associates, the men-sheviks of Russia, they hurl even sharper darts than against the hated "bourgeoisie." In Germany and France they treat the Socialists as their chief enemies. During the last French electoral campaign there was a poster representing the "compromising" Socialist group as a bat, with the words, "I am a bird—look at my wings. I am a mouse—look at my fur and teeth."

In this country the question in its European form is of course meaningless. We are all "bourgeois" in economic status and in political expression. Our Socialist party is negligible and our Communists are a dwindling fragment of irresponsibles. America is incorrigibly conservative. Our very radicals would be regarded as reactionaries almost anywhere else.

Yet we do have another situation which involves the same principle. That is the phenomenon that our trades unions and the American Federation of Labor are the chief bulwarks of capitalistic conservatism against labor radicalism. The real danger lies in the failure of many of our employing groups to realize it. So instead of taking advantage of the bulwark ready to their hand they seek to overthrow it by "open shop" and "American plan" conspiracies. Sometimes they succeed. The wider their success, the more exposed they will find themselves to the I. W. W. floods in the next business reaction.

Here are some casual illustrations, picked up by the wayside:

He was a high-class skilled worker with a good job. "I have always been a Democrat," he said. "I resent the way prohibition was put over on us, and I am disgusted with the Klux and all religious intolerance. My natural tendency would be to vote for Smith, and I predict that he will give Hoover a close run in California. But personally I am going to vote for Hoover, though I would much rather it were Coolidge. What I am most interested in is keeping Mellon on the job of preserving the financial stability of the country." And then, noticing a surprised look, he lowered his voice, adding: "Listen! I have made a fat killing in Bancitaly the last six years."

A farmer of unmistakable Scandinavian accent said, "I see Coolidge vetoed the farm relief bill. But I remember the hard times we had under Cleveland. I think I will vote for whoever is the Republican candidate."

Capitalists-conservative "bourgeois," all. Farmer, workman, banker, merchant, manufacturer, each conscious of a stake in the country and concerned that nothing happen to upset it. That is the economic foundation of our political and social democracy. While it lasts our institutions are safe. They are middle-class institutions, made for a middle-class people. If we ever divide into aristocracy and proletariat they will be a misfit.

Consciously or subconsciously, everybody recognizes this, except certain of our back-number union-busting capitalists who are still stuck in the fog of class consciousness, class warfare and class dictatorship from which the more capable workmen have already liberated themselves. Though they

are not educated enough to know it, they are the only real disciples Karl Marx has left in positions of importance this side of Russia.

If we ever have to deal with the I. W. W. instead of the trades unions, as the common form of labor organization, we will owe it to them.

Professor Jeremiah Jenks, asked to report on the probability of American recognition of the soviet government and increased American investments in Russia, replied that the Russians must first convince our scholars that thought and speech are free in Russia; our workmen that conditions of life are better; our farmers that Russian peasants are not exploited; our Government that the rules of Russia have completely separated themselves from the Third International, and our business men that obligations entered into by one government in Russia remain good under another.

This is a typical reflection of American sentiment in all classes. In Europe it would belong only to the middle group, and in Russia to the now out-cast classes. It is America's answer to the Marxian challenge. Capitalism has indeed undergone an evolution, as Marx predicted, but a very different one.

SCREEN ACTORS DESERT UNION.

The Film Spectator, published in Hollywood, has a poor opinion of movie actors who deserted the Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to A. F. of L., and joined a company "union," known as the Academy.

The producers formed their "union" when they attempted a wage cut, last year. The actors flocked to Equity and then deserted that organization when the producers withdrew their wage reduction, formed their company "union" of actors and producers and staged a harmony banquet.

That the "union" is not successful is indicated by this indictment in the Film Spectator:

"Without doubt screen actors, taken as a class, are the dumbest creatures that an indulgent God lets live. They are playthings in the hands of the producers, and probably will be for all time, as they seem to lack the collective brains to help them to help themselves.

"When everyone was boosting the Academy I contended in the Spectator that Equity was the only organization that would serve screen actors. Many of my friends pointed out to me that I was wrong and that the formation of the Academy made Equity unnecessary.

"Recently the actors' branch of the Academy was called together for a meeting. One hundred and twenty-five letters of notification were sent out; the night before the meeting 125 telegrams were dispatched; the day of the meeting 125 phone messages were sent. Nine actors attended the meeting.

"While a few leaders among them were trying to weld actors into an organization that could demand fair play from the producers, the latter were merrily pursuing their policy of unfairness. They still pursue it. Individual actors cannot object if they hope to work, but Equity could help them if they had sense enough to make it strong by joining it."

ALUMINUM TRUST? BE REASONABLE!

For three years the Federal Trade Commission has been pecking away in a somewhat stuttering effort to find out whether there is an aluminum trust. One of the big figures in aluminum is Andrew W. Mellon. The inquiry is just now in the doldrums because the president of the Aluminum Company of America refuses to answer questions. Somehow the conviction seeps in that nothing very startling is going to happen to the fortunes of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon.

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"BIG BILL" BELIEVED IN POST OFFICE.

There will be many yarns about "Big Bill" Haywood, the man who emerged from the famous Boise trials a hero to a multitude and who, in his newly gained liberty and notoriety found all the lecture dates he could handle. Some will be yarns of hate, some will be yarns of human foibles, some will be yarns about a big man whose ideas got mixed up.

Bill blustered through the country platforming, barnstorming and soap boxing, inevitably holding before his audiences his two cards, his "red card" and his union card—he was all for being a union man and a Socialist party member in those days.

The story of how Bill lost a roll of what is sometimes known as "important money" has just been told by the United States Post Office Department, which thought enough of the chance to preach a safety sermon that it issued a formal statement telling how the dead fugitive lost his savings and got part of them back from the government he was lambasting. Here is the story as told by the Post Office Department, which seems to feel some pride in what it accomplished for the one-eyed ex-metal miner who has just died in Russia:

"A number of years ago before the United States entered the World War a large-framed but soft-spoken individual came into the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General for assistance in recovering the amount of certain lost postal money orders. The inquirer identified himself as Big Bill Haywood and stated that he had been lecturing in various points in the United States, receiving as his compensation a portion of the receipts. It was his custom at the conclusion of the lecture to go to the local post office and invest all of his share of the money in postal money orders, having himself named as both remitter and payee. Apparently unwilling to carry so large an amount on his person, he adopted this means of safeguarding his earnings. He placed the orders in a wallet which he carried in his pocket but unfortunately allowed the receipts to remain attached to them and while on a sleeping car was robbed of the wallet by some clever night 'worker' who may or may not have been affiliated with the I. W. W.

"With the guileless faith of a child, the man who urged in his speeches the overthrow of his government, now asked that his stolen funds be recovered and returned to him. He stated that he could not give the numbers of the money orders, the definite dates of their issue nor even the names of the offices at which they were issued and yet he expected Uncle Sam to find a way to reimburse him.

"He was asked if he considered the United States government so efficiently organized that it would be able to recover the money for him, and he replied simply that he certainly did, or he would not have come to the Department for relief. He could not even tell how much he had lost, but the Department through inquiries of the postmasters at the cities where he had lectured was able to identify more than \$5,000 worth of money orders for which duplicates were issued, and the money paid and so far as is known that money enabled Mr. Haywood to escape from the United States and reach Russia."

MACHINES NEED BRAINS TO RUN 'EM.

At a recent meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board a prominent speaker declared illiteracy a menace to industry. Illiterates, he said, ruin fine machinery and they can't read work cards. How times change. Once upon a time employers opposed education for the workers. Now uneducated factory workers are a menace to the plant. "Machines need brains to operate them," said the speaker, Dr. Winthrop Talbot. Let education be unconfined!

EQUITY CURB PROPOSED.

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary presented a substitute for the Shipstead anti-injunction bill at the closing hours of Congress.

The subcommittee was Messrs. Norris, Walsh (Mont.) and Blaine. The main committee ordered that the bill be printed in the Congressional Record, that the country may become acquainted with its text before Congress convenes next December.

The Shipstead bill is a short declaration that no injunction shall be issued except where the plaintiff has no remedy at law to protect property, which is defined as a transferable or tangible thing.

The substitute is more extensive and excludes this sharp definition of property. There is some discussion over this feature of the bill as injunction judges, it is claimed, retain their power to define what constitutes "property," which has been held to include patronage and prospective profits.

A feature of the substitute is an "economic policy of the United States," which declares that the unorganized worker is helpless under the company "union" and "yellow dog" systems; that he can not exercise actual liberty of contract and that the jurisdiction of federal courts must be limited in such cases.

The substitute emphasizes the right of workers to do all things in times of strike that are legal if no strike exists. They may advertise their cause, and give publicity to same by speaking, patrolling "or any other method not involving fraud or violence."

No officer or member of a union can be held responsible for any unlawful acts of individual officers or members except upon clear proof of actual participation or authorization of such acts.

An injunction can not be issued on ex parte evidence. The case must be heard in open court, under oath, and defendants permitted to cross-examine the plaintiff. This will compel employers to publicly defend their claim that their interests are endangered, and will permit trade unionists to expose workings of company agents inside the union and guards who create public disorder.

No temporary injunction shall be effective more than five days. The complainant shall file a bond to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense or damage caused by the improvident issuance of such injunction, including all reasonable costs and attorney's fees.

On an appeal to the circuit court of appeals such cases shall have precedence over all other matters, except older matters of the same character.

This will end the practice of employers securing temporary orders and then using the writ to intimidate workers while higher courts do not consider the appeal for months and years after the strike has ended.

TIME EXTENDED FOR VETERANS.

American Legion Posts throughout California have been notified by State Adjutant James K. Fisk of the extension of the time for filing applications for the "bonus" under the Adjusted Compensation Act to January 2, 1930, thus permitting about 30,000 beneficiaries and dependents to receive about \$20,000,000 from the government under the provisions of legislation approved by Congress and the President recently.

Originally the doors were closed for further bonus applications on January 1, 1928. Thousands of claims arrived too late, according to Fisk. The bill will also allow more than one beneficiary to be named in the bonus certificate and allows dependents to obtain payment on certificates, when the veteran has been absent and unheard from for seven years or longer.

Wife (putting on fancy dress)—Oh, bother! They haven't put enough hooks on this costume.

Husband—Never mind—there'll be plenty of eyes on it!—London Opinion.

Helen was attending her first party. When refreshments were served she refused a second helping to ice cream with a polite "no thank you," although her look was wistful.

"Oh, do have some more ice cream, dear," her hostess urged.

"Mother told me I must say, 'No, thank you,'" exclaimed the little girl, "but I don't believe she knew the dishes were going to be so small."

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

THE WORKER AND THE LIBRARY.

A Manual on the Nature and Use of the Public Library.

By M. S. Dudgeon,

Librarian, Milwaukee Public Library; Chairman of the Board of Adult Education of the American Library Association.

Workers' Education Bureau Pamphlet Series.

"The Public Library is the storehouse of the tools of education."—William Green.

III.—Reading and Learning.

Making Reading Count.—There is many a man who is not so situated as to be able to register in a night school or elsewhere for formal instruction but who can, nevertheless, make educational progress by systematic reading provided he can know exactly what he needs to read and can get it when he wants it. Here is where an intelligent librarian can be of real service. Libraries everywhere are better prepared than ever before to make suggestions to those who wish to read and study along some definite line. In fact, in some libraries qualified persons have been appointed whose chief duty it is first to talk over with each reader just what kind of reading he desires, and then to make out courses of reading best adapted to that reader's special needs.

This sort of work will be done in practically any public library. All that is required is that a man go to the library, tell the librarian frankly for what reason he wants a book or books, and ask for suggestions.

In short, to use again the language of President Green, "a public library is a necessary part of the educational equipment of every city," and it is part of the equipment to which any man can go feeling sure that he will get help.

What Abraham Lincoln says about reading.—"A capacity and taste for reading give access to whatever has already been discovered by others," said Abraham Lincoln in 1859. "It is the key, or one of the keys, to the already solved problems. And not only so: it gives a relish and facility for successfully pursuing the unsolved ones."

"I know of nothing so pleasant to the mind as the discovery of anything that is at once new and valuable—nothing that so lightens and sweetens toil as the hopeful pursuit of such discovery."

Lincoln had good cause to want something that brings relief from hard work; and he knew from experience that good reading affords one of the cheapest and most convenient means of recreation. There is relaxation and recreation in books such as Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court"—a clever tale of an ingenious Yankee mechanic who astonishes the old knights of King Arthur's time with present-day inventions when he is miraculously dropped in among them; or such as Eugene Sue's "The Mysteries of the People, or History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages"; or that story of Owen Wister's, "The Virginian," which is generally ranked as the best story of cowboy life; or some of Zane Grey's stories. The librarian can give you a list of a dozen more just as good.

Note.—Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained when published from the librarian of your public library.—Editor's note.

The item had to do with a party held to celebrate one of the old resident's birthday, and it concluded in this manner:

"At the last table sat Grandpa and the birthday cake, beautifully lit up."

BY THE WAY.

Recently the Federal Trade Commission discovered that a manufacturer of overalls, coats and other clothing was using the words "union made" on his products, whereas in fact they were made by non-union workers. The commission obtained an agreement from the manufacturer that he would cease the use of the words "union made" until such time as his products were actually made by union members. This kind of an agreement is called an agreement by stipulation and in accordance with the commission's practice in such cases, the name of the manufacturer was not revealed. Thus organized labor has no way of knowing the name of the manufacturer who sought by dishonest means to profit by the demand for union-made goods. Every month the commission has a number of stipulated cases, which include misbranding, false and misleading advertising, adulteration of products and other fraudulent practices. Names of offenders who promise to be "good" are not made public, though they admit they have defrauded the public and wronged honest competitors. The procedure is exactly as if a court had let a criminal go scot free and had concealed his name on his promise to reform. Carry that on and adopt it as a general court procedure and see what becomes of our boasted system of law and order.

* * *

So much bunk and piffle has been spread about the land in the name of patriotism by self-proclaimed patriotic organizations that it is pleasant to come upon a patriotic society which stands four square upon the principles which guided the founders of this nation. Listen to this resolution adopted by the Vermont organization of the Sons of the American Revolution: "Whereas, we believe that the history of our country is sufficiently inspiring not to suffer from a frank relation; and whereas, there arises from time to time attempts to hamper and restrict the writing and teaching of history in the interests of special prejudices, often in the name of patriotism; be it resolved that we deplore as dangerous to the spirit of free speech the attempts, however honestly intended, by political bodies or patriotic societies to dictate the nature of the facts and conclusions that scholars shall be allowed to place in the text books and other historical works." That is hard common sense for you. Everyone with an ounce of brains knows that this nation has made mistakes. All right, out with them. Knowledge of the weaknesses that have been revealed in the governmental structure of the United States in the past will better enable the people of this generation to strengthen the structure where it needs strengthening. Likewise knowledge of the mistakes of earlier generations will help the people who live now to avoid making the same mistakes over again. The development of a democracy is a gradual process, each generation starting where the previous one left off. Full and impartial information of what has been done before will enable the members of each generation to perform the duties of citizenship in the most effective manner.

Little Betty's grandmother used the old-fashioned method for measuring a yard by stretching the goods at arm's length, holding one end of it up to her nose. One day Betty came to her grandmother with a piece of tape.

"Smell this, grandma, and see how long it is," was the startling request.—Children, The Magazine for Parents.

WORKERS, WATCH GENERAL MOTORS.

Now that automobile workers employed by General Motors in Canada have shown the way, it may be that other employees of that gigantic combine will somehow find the energy to organize for self-protection. General Motors is not in business for mere health. Workers who are compelled to enslave themselves in company unions are invited to watch the stock market quotations of General Motors and to watch the dividend rate. It may give them the inspiration to take a deeper and more scientific interest in the question of wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—In what city was a member of the International Association of Fire Fighters recently elected to an important public office?

A.—Des Moines, Iowa, where William C. Walker, a former fireman and member of the Fire Fighters' Union, was elected superintendent of public safety. This office has the supervision of the police and fire departments.

Q.—What is so-called "technological" unemployment?

A.—Unemployment caused by the use of machinery and improvement in technical processes.

Q.—Who wrote:

"The golf links lie so near the mill
That almost every day
The laboring children can look out
And see the men at play."

A.—Sarah N. Cleghorn, author of "A Turnpike Lady," "The Spinster" and other books.

Q.—Are there unions which bar Ku Klux Klansmen from membership?

A.—Yes. For example, the United Mine Workers of America and the International Association of Bridge, Structural Iron and Ornamental Iron Workers.

A DISTASTE FOR BELTS.

A. Rollin Caughey, architect of the Hotel Thayer at West Point and many hotels and apartment houses in New York, is tall and distinguished in appearance. At one time he wore a belted overcoat, which had a military flair like the trench coat he wore when an army officer in France. The belted coat was his favorite until a certain incident happened.

Mr. Caughey's distaste for belted coats had its inception at a celebration of the completion of one of his apartment buildings. During the festivities a bottle of wine was brought forth from the host's cellar, which bore thickly encrusted dust as an indication of its age and pre-war legality. After the contents had been consumed Mr. Caughey received the empty bottle as a memento and wrapped it in a rotogravure section of the Times, intending to take it to his 34th street office as a fireplace decoration.

With the bottle under his arm he was walking up the hill in front of the Hotel Vanderbilt toward 34th street when a policeman at the corner shouted after him, "Hey! Come back here!"

While Mr. Caughey knew that the empty bottle was not in violation of the Volstead Act, he did not wish to spend valuable time arguing with some minion of the law. So he hastened his steps. The sound of a running policeman and more cries to halt reached him as he neared the top of the hill. Mr. Caughey increased his stride. But before he could reach the corner the policeman reached his side, seized him by the arm, and cried: "Here's your belt! You dropped it a block away." —Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

Seems like printers can't stay away from print shops, not for long anyway. Mrs. May Lowe managed to do so three weeks, but the magnetic attraction of a half day at full pay on Decoration Day was irresistible; must have been, because she's been chasing commas ever since.

SHORTER WORK WEEK.

The Department of Industrial Relations has called a conference of the oil companies of California to consider the desirability of introducing the six-day week in lieu of the seven-day week for all employees in the industry. It will be held in Room 109, in the State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco, on Monday morning, June 18, 1928, at 10 o'clock.

On January 1, 1917, the Standard Oil Company adopted the six-day week for all of its employees, with the exception of its drilling crews. Beginning with April 15, 1928, this company extended the six-day week to the drilling crews. This change was made without reduction in pay.

It is believed that other oil companies have been considering action similar to that taken by the Standard Oil Company. A general discussion will be helpful in obtaining uniform conditions for the approximately 10,000 employees concerned.

The California Legislature approved on February 27, 1893 (Stats. 1893, p. 54), "An act to provide for a day of rest from labor." This law covers employees engaged by the day, week, month or year, and whether working in the day or night time. Section 1 of the Act states that "every person employed in any occupation of labor shall be entitled to one day's rest therefrom in seven, and it shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to cause his employees, or any of them, to work more than six days in seven." A proviso excludes "any case of emergency."

Leaving the law out of consideration, there is the highest sanction known to man for the weekly day of rest. Public opinion supports the twenty-four hours cessation from toil each week. Employers are generally committed to the wisdom of the policy, and, as already stated, one of the large oil companies of California has pioneered the way for all of its employees. Hence this invitation to attend the conference in San Francisco on June 18th is sent in the spirit of the larger view of the social and economic values involved.

YOU AUTO LOOK OVER YOUR AUTO.

Give the old bus the once over. A careful search in each shoe may enable you to locate bits of glass, pebbles and even tacks that are almost ready to cause a puncture.

One cell of the battery may be dry. Some of the wiring may need a bit of tape. One of the lights may not be working after all. A nut or cotter pin may have worked loose.

Little things, of course—but from these little things, big accidents often happen.

Long trips are in the offing. A squint in time makes things fine.

LIGHT DESSERTS FOR WARM WEATHER.

From now until late fall, light desserts should be served much more frequently than heavier ones, such as mince pie, suet pudding and rich cake.

We need less food in hot weather than in cold, and furthermore, the light dessert is usually much more easily prepared. One-crust fruit pies, such as lemon, apple and berry; berries and fruit with cream; ice cream with a fruit sauce; fruit puddings, whips and creams; tapioca puddings with a liberal supply of orange pulp stirred into them; gelatines, jello, junket, custard—there is no end to the list of light desserts that may be prepared.

When there is little time to prepare a dessert, an uncooked dish of orange and pineapple sections, thinly covered with grated cocoanut, and topped with little daubs of whipped cream, or with a few cherries or berries, makes a dessert that will prove very pleasing.

An Ed Lowe joke as interpreted by The News in the issue of May 26th: "How are you?" Ed Lowe asked of a convalescing friend. "Oh, I'm a desert waste," was the answer. "Don't say that," came back Ed. "I think you would be a fertile plain if you were properly irrigated."

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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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To unions subscribing for their
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Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
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Members are notified that this is
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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928

So rich are these UNITED STATES,
So rarely favored by the Fates,
We gorge our over-flowing tills
By feeding children to the mills.

—Robert Whitaker.

Driving a car with one headlight is not only illegal but it is a most dangerous practice. An approaching driver cannot tell how much clearance he has and may mistake your car for a motorcycle.

The merchant who handles union-label goods and does not advertise in a labor paper is not taking advantage of the opportunities presented to him. He may think he is well known to trade unionists and that they will pass the word along, but if he does not advertise, there is no way for the great mass of the membership of unions to know just what label articles he has in stock, while on the other hand they see stores advertising certain articles at given prices, with no mention as to whether the articles are union or non-union, but their attention is called to the fact that they need such a thing and the advertisement tells them where they can get it. As a consequence the merchant handling non-union goods gets the business and his competitor handling union goods is passed by, because he is asleep on the job. There are altogether too many merchants who expect the union label to do for them what a million dollars worth of advertising does for the non-union merchant. This is particularly true of manufacturers, and some of them are located right here in San Francisco. Take for instance the shirt manufacturers here and notice that while many brands of non-union shirts are heavily advertised, at least two of the large shirt factories producing union-made shirts do not advertise in the labor papers at all, yet they seem to think that union men and women should know all about their product and purchase it. The union label does help them, but if they fail to let the members of unions know that their articles are as good as any, and bear the union label in addition, through advertising constantly, they cannot hope to do the business that otherwise might be theirs. If they would rather sleep than advertise their wares, they must abide by the consequences of their own foolishness.

WILL IT BE PARADISE?

Recently there was a story circulated to the effect that Chile was sending her Communists, about 400 of them, to a Pacific Island about 500 miles away, to live their own lives in their own way, and the plan is certainly one that will be watched with much interest by the trade unionists of this country, where we have some of them who have been doing everything in their power to induce the wage workers to follow their lead to the promised land. Because they have been unable to persuade the American worker that their doctrine is a good thing, they have resorted to all sorts of schemes, particularly within the unions, to drive them in the direction of the great experiment, but without any more success than they had when they used their most seductive arguments as to what a valuable thing Communism would be for the humble sons of toil.

Dictator Ibanez in Chile is giving the radicals just what they have been clamoring for in every country in the world, that is to share everything in common, and it will be a glorious chance for them to demonstrate to all civilization in a practical fashion just what a fine thing the universal adoption of Communism would be for society. And they are to start out under very fair conditions, because they have been furnished with seed, tools, horses, houses, a sanitary expert, an agronomical engineer, and all of their own faith, so that there would be no complaint on that score. What fairer thing could they ask for in making a start? But that is not all. The island, near Robinson Crusoe's own, is of the richest soil in the world, well timbered and with an abundance of water readily at hand. Then, too, the world-savers were allowed to take their families with them, if the women and children were willing to try out the experiment.

It surely is a chance for these people to show the world that they were right and to take the very medicine that they have been prescribing to others as a means of relieving the numerous ills of humanity, and doubtless they will start at the task with enthusiasm and ambition unbounded. They are so discontented under "capitalistic" conditions that they always grow violent in their language when describing how simple it would be to change the world over to the Communistic pattern, after which everything would be lovely for everybody. Now they can make their own conditions, where they will no longer be surrounded by the despised "reactionaries" and bloated "plutocrats" of which the labor movement is made up in this great country of ours. They will be a colony of congenial spirits in a splendid position to show weak humanity throughout the world what a fine thing Communism is and what wonderful philosophers the advocates of that mode of living are and why the rest of society should scramble over one another in the effort to bring about such a condition of affairs all over the earth.

In spite of the fact that these men are given a golden opportunity to demonstrate the real value of their theories, it is very noticeable that their fellows in this country are not shouting from the housetops about what their South American brothers are going to make out of it. Perhaps they are afraid that Uncle Sam might invite them to depart and join in the experiment, and undoubtedly that is the last thing they would think of doing, because, after all, no matter how much noise they make in deploring the conditions under which people must live here, they are wise enough to understand that they are far better off here than they could possibly be under the kind of government that will be set up on the little island in the Pacific by the bold crusaders for Communism. Most of the shouters for these dreamy theories are perfectly willing to let the other fellow do the experimenting while they continue to live among, and try to convert, the foolish believers in "capitalism."

Wonder how long it will be before all of them come to the same conclusion that Haywood and Goldman did concerning Russia, and when the last enthusiast among them will begin to beg for an opportunity to return to the land that they despised before starting out to conquer the world for their pet cause?

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

There is in Washington, D. C., an institution known as the National Press Club. It is composed of newspaper men, including those who write for Washington papers and those who are in the capital as correspondents for newspapers all over the country, and of a great many other persons who do what is called publicity work, along with numerous gentlemen who have been able to ease their way into the club on one pretext or another. Lately Mr. Benito Mussolini has been elected by the Board of Governors to life membership. The election of Mr. Benito Mussolini is one indication of what is wrong with American newspapers. Perhaps it is the best indication that has come to light in recent days. Outside of the realm of the soviets there is no more powerful foe of a free press than Mr. B. Mussolini. There is no more effective censor, no more implacable foe of free expression. Perhaps Mr. Mussolini ought to be in the National Press Club. Perhaps that is why he was elected.

Some twenty-five members have signed a protest against the election of the Italian czar, but a protest of twenty-five members is just so much empty gesture. What are twenty-five among the numerous membership of this institution whose members boast that they are the "cream" of American newspaperdom? Why, they are just twenty-five lone howlers in a wilderness of sycophants. Nothing more. The new life member of the National Press Club tolerates no free press in his realm. He dictates which newspapers shall live and then he dictates what they shall print, as well as what they shall not print. He doesn't stand for any monkey business. He is the editor-in-chief for all Italy. And there is no competition.

The National Press Club owns the finest office building in Washington. Its club rooms are in this building. The structure was built after a financing campaign—it was financed on the strength of its future earnings. It is reported to be paying as an investment. Of course a great many concerns would like to have offices in the National Press Building. It is a nice building—and all the newspapers have their offices there. It is convenient. Perhaps many tenants over-estimated the value of having offices there, but that doesn't matter much. They are there, anyway. The point is that the National Press Club has set itself up as a very modern business institution. The business ideal is making great headway among newspaper men. Writing news becomes more and more a matter of selling a dozen eggs for all the market will pay. Zeal for truth cannot live long or prosper overly much in such an atmosphere. It is not much of a wonder that Mr. Ben Mussolini has been elected to life membership in the National Press Club.

This Ben Mussolini stands for everything that American free newspapers ought to stand against. But, sad to say, the twenty-five protesting members represent about the pitiful proportion that actually does oppose the dictatorship and despotism of Mr. B. Mussolini. The majority join in acclaiming him as a very great man and wish we had one like him. It is, to that extent, a sad estate upon which we have fallen in these piping times of shallow thought, aping conduct and unprincipled opinion. Picture George Washington and King George belonging to the same club—and yet Mr. Coolidge is a member, along with Mr. B. Mussolini. What goings on there must be among the shades of those grand old characters that carved out the foundations for a free press in America!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 708.

The offices of No. 21 will be moved on Saturday, June 16th, to the new location, 16 First street, sixth floor, and anyone having business to transact the latter part of the week is requested to, if possible, call Friday or early Saturday morning. On Monday morning, June 18th, the offices will be open in the new quarters, the secretary's room being No. 601 and the president's No. 604.

David F. Leith, member of No. 21, died early Sunday morning, either as the result of a fall from a window of the hotel in which he lived or from violence. Mr. Leith's body was found in the lot at the rear of the Blackstone Apartments, on Ninth street at Mission. Mr. Leith's neck and back were broken by the fall as was also one hip. Police have been conducting an investigation to determine, if possible, how Mr. Leith met death. The last person known to have seen Mr. Leith was a friend known only as "Rose." Officers of the union telegraphed to Indianapolis in an unsuccessful attempt to find relatives of the deceased. To date very little has been learned. Mr. Leith came to this city from Seattle about two years ago. He was said to have been a native of Pennsylvania and about 35 years of age. He had been a member of the International Typographical Union for two years. The funeral was under the auspices of the union from the chapel of James H. Reilly & Company, interment being in Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday. Mr. Leith had been employed at the Cossotype. If any member of the union has any information regarding Mr. Leith's relatives or past, a favor would be conferred by giving the same to Typographical Topics.

A wire from Hy Schneider of New York to D. K. Stauffer brought the information that "Jim" Flemming is in Bellevue Hospital in that city, ill with No. 1 pneumonia, and that he had been delirious for two days. An attempt has been made to secure later news, but without success.

R. L. Hartford, well-known job printer, this week underwent an operation at Morton Hospital. Mr. Hartford writes that he is recuperating rapidly and will be out within the next two weeks.

Jules Chaudet has assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer of Oakland Typographical Union.

Word has been received from Harry Lindsay that he has moved to Victorville and that his health is still improving. He expects to be able to take up light work before the summer is over.

A letter from "Virge" Sawyer in Honolulu states that Harry Leeper now has a "sit" on the day shift and that Max Reinfeld is also a situation holder.

One of the features of the recent Direct Mail Advertisers' convention was the Hoag-Schultz automatic envelope press. One of the manufacturers of this press is a member of the Typographical Union and is well known to many local members. The gentleman is Mr. Schultz, who until recently was located in Watsonville. He was a delegate from that local to the Colorado Springs convention. Schultz, together with Mr. Hoag, who has other press inventions to his credit, expect the new press to revolutionize the mechanics of envelope printing, and the press, with minor alterations, can be adapted to other work of platen nature. The new press presents a radical departure from the accepted press design in that the rollers revolve about the cylinder and the chase is carried in the cylinder, impression being made on the downward movement of the cylinder. Feed is in a straight line and a speed up to ten thousand an hour is possible. The press will be manufactured in the Bay district.

Edward Reyburn, sergeant-at-arms, has vacated

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Letterman General Hospital and is again an active member of the secretary's chapel. Mr. Reyburn is much improved in health and praises highly the treatment received at the government hospital. "Ed" left this week for a short vacation in Sonoma County. He expects to return within a week or two.

The offices of the California Conference of Typographical Unions is now located at 16 First street, sixth floor.

Lloyd Nesbit of the Chronicle chapel is spending the week in Sacramento, and it is understood that Mr. Nesbit is contemplating an extended trip East within the next few weeks.

A letter of appreciation has been received from those in charge of the Salem World in which they stated that the World is making wonderful prog-

ress and has passed one of the old-established papers both in circulation and advertising.

C. R. Alexander, president of the Northwest Typographical Conference, who attended the May meeting of No. 21 in the interest of the Salem World, passed through San Francisco on his way home after visiting Los Angeles and other Southern California unions. Mr. Alexander reports that San Jose Union voted a \$1.00 per capita assessment for three months to assist Salem Union, and that Los Angeles failed to take action on the matter, but assured him that the question would be considered at the June meeting of No. 174. Unions of the San Joaquin Valley are endeavoring to devise means to help the lock-out members of Salem Typographical Union.



Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

A man never gets too old to learn. And Clarence Davy learned Sunday that he's not as young as he used to be. Monday and Tuesday decrepitude was undeniable; by then he had enough aches and pains to satisfy a rheumatic, sunburn had turned his hide the color of underdone roast beef and walking he creaked in every joint. As for bending—well, the pictures tells the tale. It seems Mr. Davy toted youthful ideas to Maginnis' Portola Park, near Menlo, Sunday and exemplified them in a ball game with a Masonic team. Tain't likely he'll display his talent again very soon though.

Happiness is achieved in various ways. "This car," yodels Elmer McGraw, "used to belong to a Detroit millionaire. One more payment and it'll be mine."



Typo Topics is especially privileged in being allowed to publish the accompanying telephoto of Eddie Porter (seated) and Alfie Moore upon arrival at the latter's mountain camp above Auburn. Note the serenity with which Alfie chews his stogie—and its absence from Eddie's person. They went by auto, with Mr. Porter chauffeuring, sufficient reason for lack of serenity, as anyone will agree who ever saw what he chauffeured.

"Guess my glasses need refitting," complained Carey Liggett. "I'm getting so short-sighted I'm working myself to death."

"How come?" demanded Joe Sullivan.

"Well, I can't see when the boss isn't looking and have to keep hammering the keyboard all the time."

"So you quit drinking when prohibition went into effect," Chuck Adams wanted to know, and continued: "What did you do with your growler

when Volstead put over his famous law?"

"Oh, I'm still living with her," Eddie Haefer replied with his melancholy smile.

TO HAVE VOICE IN UNIONS.

The American Federation of Labor executive council has ruled that local branches of the Women's Union Label League may be represented in State Federations of Labor and City Central bodies by fraternal delegates without vote. This request was made to the council at its last meeting by John J. Manning, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department.

In a letter to state and county affiliates William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says:

"When representatives of the local Label League seek representation in state bodies and city central labor unions, these bodies should be governed by the action of the executive council as above noted."

"What did that traffic cop say to you?"

"I don't know," answered Mr. Chuggins. "I was so busy saying 'yes, sir,' that I couldn't hear him."—Washington Star.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 2, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Mailers Union No. 18, for John Barry. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the postage bills now pending in Congress.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Rev. Fathers Ricard and Murphy, with reference to Daylight Saving Law.

Referred to International Association of Machinists—From American LaFrance & Foamite Corporation, regarding its attitude toward labor.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the controversy between the Garage Employees and Auto Mechanics with the Transportation Guarantee Company, your committee decided to hold the matter in abeyance, in order that something satisfactory to all parties in interest may be worked out, in an effort to compose the existing differences. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Butchers 115—Received a favorable decision from the Appellate Court regarding the delivery and sale of meat in San Francisco; congratulated the City Attorney for his able handling of the case; are having differences with another union over jurisdiction. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair; will picnic at Paradise Park June 24th. Grocery Clerks—Mutual stores are still unfair. Molders No. 164—Cases against members dismissed in court last Monday morning; thanked the Council and all unions in the Bay District for their generous support financially and morally. Federal Employees—Have had success in passing the Welch Wage Bill in Washington, and thank the labor movement for its moral support.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corrice & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the application for affiliation from Painters Union No. 19 be received and its delegates seated. Recommended, that Secretary O'Connell notify the A. F. of L. that Bro. Dumond is no longer within the jurisdiction of this Council and that there is a vacancy in the office of volunteer organizer of the A. F. of L. in this district, and that pending the appointment of a successor that the Secretary of the Council act as volunteer organizer pro tem. Report concurred in.

Report of Trade Union Promotional League—Requested a further demand for the union label, and requested a continuance of the "Buy a Union Labeled Shirt" Campaign; please send in pledge cards to the Council.

Election of Officers—The chair declared Anthony Noriega and Jack Weinberger elected as members respectively of the Executive and Organization Committees, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Brother Dumond.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—The chair appointed a Labor Day Committee for 1928, and invited the Building Trades Council to do likewise.

The following are appointed to represent the Labor Council as the Labor Day Committee, 1928: Alaska Fishermen, Ed Anderson; Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor; Auto Mechanics, Pierre Flaherty; Bakers 24, Andrew Bauer; Bakery Drivers, George Kidwell; Barbers 148, Roe H. Baker; Bill Posters, A. Noriega; Blacksmiths, George Cullen; Bookbinders, Arthur Ehmecke; Bottlers 293, Albert Rogers; Boxmakers & Sawyers, Herbert Lane; Brewery Drivers, M. W. Silk; Brewery Workmen No. 7, Patrick O'Brien; Butchers 115, M. S. Maxwell; Butchers 508, John McCafferty; Cemetery Workers, Wm. O'Neil; Chauffeurs, S. T. Dixon; Cigarmakers, Edw. Jackson; Cooks 44, Emil G. Buehrer; Cracker Bakers 125, F. C. Williams; Cracker Packers, Mabel Sutton; Draftsmen, John Coughlin; Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott; Electrical Workers No. 6, Wm. Rhys; Electrical Workers 151, C. D. Mull; Electrical Workers 537, L. D. Wilson; Elevator Constructors, S. B. Francis; Elevator Operators, Dennis Eccles; Federal Employees, Al. Berryessa; Federation of Teachers, Paul J. Mohr; Ferry Boatman, Paul Clinch; Garage Employees, Chas. Owens; Garment Cutters 45, Robert Dedeaux; Garment Workers 131, Nellie Casey; Grocery Clerks, W. G. Desepte; Hatters, Jonas Grace; Ice Drivers, D. J. Johnson; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, John Harder; Janitors No. 9, T. Shea; Laundry Drivers, W. A. Connolly; Laundry Workers 26, Chas. Hawley; Letter Carriers, John C. Daly; Lithographers, A. Vurek; Machinists 68, Anthony Brenner; Mailers No. 18, Edw. P. Garrigan; Metal Polishers, J. J. Hansell; Milk Wagon Drivers, W. J. Casey; Miscellaneous Employees 110, James Andrews; Molders 164, Frank Brown; Moving Picture Operators, J. M. Tripplet; Musicians No. 6, Harry Loewenstein; Office Employees, Wm. T. Bonsor; Paste Makers, A. Bertucci; Patternmakers, Chas. Gillis; Pavers, Maurice Ahearn; Photo Engravers, Thos. Cullen; Postal Clerks, J. A. Kellher; Post Office Laborers, Wm. Colbert; Printing Pressmen, Steve Kane; Retail Delivery Drivers, Walter Otto; Retail Shoe Clerks, Frank O'Brien; Riggers and Stevedores, M. T. Doyle; Sailors Union, Paul Scharrenberg; Sailmakers, L. T. Olson; Sausage Makers, L. H. Miller; Sheet Metal Workers 104, E. G. Doyle; Shipyard Laborers, Jas. Linegar; Stage Employees, Wm. Rusk; Stationary Firemen, James Coulsting; Steam Engineers 64, W. R. Towne; Steam

Fitters 590, T. A. Reardon; Stereo and Electrotypers, Fred Ewald; Street Carmen Div. 518, P. F. Hart; Stove Mounters 61, Frank Miller; Stove Mounters 62, J. E. Thomas; Steam Shovel Men No. 45, J. La Force; Tailors No. 80, Nels Soderberg; Teamsters 85, James Wilson; Teamsters 216, Dan Dougherty; Typographical No. 21, J. W. Mullen; Trackmen, Frank Ferguson; United Laborers, Frank Donegan; Upholsterers No. 28, J. M. Baller; Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst; Waitresses No. 48, Laura Molleda; Watchmen, W. G. Harry; Water Workers, Thos. Dowd; Web Pressmen, Daniel C. Murphy; Window Cleaners, Fred West.

Delegates at Large—Wm. P. Stanton, John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, John P. McLaughlin, Theodore Johnson, Walter Macarthur, Andrew Furuseth, Will J. French, Russell I. Wisler, Wm. P. McCabe, Andrew J. Gallagher, George S. Hollis, John A. Kelly, Daniel P. Haggerty, Wm. R. Haggerty, Edw. Rosenberg, A. W. Brouillet, Thos. A. Maloney, James J. McTiernan, David Hardy, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Brown, Ella Wunderlich, Mary Everson.

Receipts—\$259.80. Expenses—\$2,319.80.

Council adjourned at 9:05 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

A colored preacher down South was trying to explain the fury of hell to his congregation.

"You all is seen molten iron runnin' out frum a furnace, ain't you?" he asked.

The congregation said it had.

"Well," the preacher continued, "dey uses dat stuff fo' ice-cream in de place what I'm talkin' 'bout."—New York Evening World.

"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?"

Service Station Attendant—"Yes."

"Then give my wife a glass."—Los Angeles Azuride.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James I. Ford of the postoffice clerks, Peter Magnani of the ornamental plasters, David F. Leith of the printers.

Painters' Union No. 19 was admitted to affiliation with the Labor Council upon recommendation of the Organizing Committee last Friday night. The delegates from that organization will be regularly seated in the Council at the meeting this evening.

Notice has been sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor that a vacancy exists in the position of volunteer organizer in this district and he is urged to name somebody to fill the place. Until that is done Secretary O'Connell will look out for the duties of that office.

Again the Labor Council requests secretaries of the different unions having in their possession pledge cards for the Buy-A-Union-Label-Shirt Month to send them in to the Council at the earliest possible date as it is desired to make a checkup on them for the Garment Workers' Union in order to ascertain definitely just what influence the campaign had upon the members of unions so far as promoting the demand for the union label on shirts is concerned. There are still quite a few unions that have made no report whatever on the subject, and in many instances it is believed this is the result of procrastination on the part of officers of the local unions, and the result will be that such unions will be denied credit for the good work they did along this line if reports are not made to the Council.

The Butchers' Union has won a Superior Court decision sustaining the 6 o'clock closing ordinance and all markets will hereafter be compelled to observe the regulation. Only a few shops endeavored to defeat the purpose of the ordinance and the one that took it into court is now sorry that it did not let well enough alone.

The Window Cleaners' Union has committees busily at work making arrangements for its annual picnic, and from present indications it will be an affair worthy of being attended by all those who enjoy games, sports and dancing. There will also be a number of novelties introduced for the entertainment of those gathered together on that occasion.

The Molders' Union of this city extends its thanks to all of those organizations that came to their assistance, both financially and morally, during the trial of the five members who were charged with crimes and who were dismissed because of the insufficiency of the evidence the enemies of organized labor were able to present in court. The union will now be able to devote its undivided attention to the work of organizing the few shops that are outside the fold and it will not be long until this region will again be operating on a 100 per cent basis as in the days before the bungling Industrial Association came on the field to stir up trouble for the organized workers.

Daylight saving in San Francisco, by action of the Board of Supervisors, is class legislation, John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, protested in a letter filed with the board. The daylight saving resolution was introduced in the board Monday and will be given extensive hearings by the public welfare committee when its chairman, Supervisor Milo Kent, returns from his honeymoon about June 15. The plan is sponsored by the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce and has been widely supported by employees of business firms and the firms themselves. The protest from the Labor Council follows one

filed several days ago by the Theatrical Federation. The theatres also have filed objections. O'Connell's objections are that daylight saving would mean more work in the homes, that workers would lose needed sleep in the mornings and that competition for jobs would be more intense because of imposing a wartime condition for which there is no necessity. The only people to benefit would be brokers and traders who would profit by the difference in time between San Francisco and other trade centers and for this reason, O'Connell said, it would be unfair to change the habits of all the people for the benefit of a few special interests.

Organized labor will carry some planks to the national conventions of the republican and democratic parties and urge that they be placed in the platforms when erected at Kansas City and Houston. At the recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Washington it was decided to draft these planks for presentation at the conventions. The committee consists of President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Vice-Presidents Martin F. Ryan, Matthew Woll and Thomas A. Rickert and James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department.

MOLDERS' PICNIC.

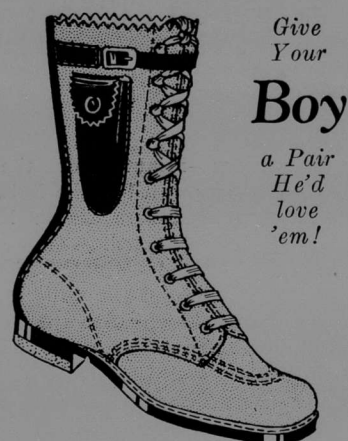
Molders' Union No. 164, with a record of having held more consecutive picnics than any other labor organization in the country, will stage its fifty-sixth annual open air frolic at California Park, near San Rafael, Sunday, June 17th.

Delegations of union molders and their families are coming by the train load from Sacramento and Los Angeles to attend the affair. The admission will be 50 cents for men; ladies and children will be admitted free.

Northwestern Pacific trains will stop at the picnic grounds. Boats will leave the Ferry Building every half hour. The committee has arranged for exceptionally good auto parking space. There will be dancing all day. Pinto's famous jazz band will furnish the dance music.

The molders' picnics are recognized in labor circles as being the biggest social gatherings of union people in the year. This year more than \$1000 in cash will be given to those who attend the picnic, three valuable kitchen ranges and hundreds of dollars in merchandise. Every one entering the park during the molders' picnic may win some of these prizes.

The members of the committee in charge of the molders' picnic are: Frank Brown, R. W. Burton, A. T. Wynn, William Allen, J. J. Field, J. E. Dillon, William P. McCabe, T. O'Brien, Judge M. J. Roche, William Foran, George Johnson, Frank Joseph, Martin Egan, J. G. Jenkins, T. E. Bergen, Frank X. Veit, Charles Jones, J. F. Metcalf, William Leishman, J. J. Gibson, J. Hannon, George Bayly, T. A. Guglianese, George Boswell, William Edminster, Frank Moss, Daniel Wallace, Patrick Samon, John Mooney, Louis Boitano, Fred Scherer, Harry Bell, Stephen Soracco, Arthur Brown, W. Frederick, John O'Malley, Carl Koch, Charles Paise, R. Seebaum, J. Bargettm, G. E. Butterlon, A. Saxoth, C. Painer, F. McAllister, A. Peterson, A. Burt, F. Stadello, G. Zeigler, John Patterson, Thomas Cooney, H. Dray, Al del Carlo, V. Pacheco, F. Gorman, Frank Macker, Joseph Varney, M. Farnsworth, A. M. Healy, C. C. Spaum, M. Wakefield, H. J. Schultz, Daniel Brown, J. J. Lyons, George McElroy, Ray Nelson, Frank Silva, William Laudenschlanger, John Pope, F. Reider and M. Marshall.



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